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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Continued. NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

April 1st, 1865.

Typographed on steel and printed on various papers. Very large rectangular stamps, the designs being similar for all values. Each has in the centre a profile bust in "medallion ruling." The busts are: 5 cents, George Washington, in a circle; 10 cents, Benjamin Franklin, in an oval; 25 cents, Abraham Lincoln, in an octagon. At each side of the medallion a small circle, containing the value, a Roman "v" and "x" on the 5c and 10c, respectively, and the numerals "25" on the 25c. "U. S.—POSTAGE," in two lines of white capitals, above the medallion; the value, in a curved tablet, below it; all displayed on a background of lathework. In the upper corners large white numerals, corresponding to the value. Across the lower part of the stamps "NEWS-PAPERS—PERIODICALS," in two lines of large colored capitals, with "AND" on a small tablet between them. "SEC. 38. ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED—MCH. 3D. 1863.", in two lines, in a tablet at the bottom. The whole surrounded by a double-lined frame, with ornamental corners, and a thin outer line. "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK," in minute capitals, between the frame and the outer line, at the bottom. At first the colored background of the stamps extended to the space between them and

formed a border around each stamp but it was subsequently removed from the 5 cent.

Size 51x5½ mm.

Perforated 12.

A. With colored border.

1°	Thin hard white wove paper.
2001	5c pale blue
2002	5c dull blue
2003	5c dark blue
2004	10c pale gray green
2005	10c gray green
2006	10c blue green
2007	25c orange vermilion
2008	25c vermilion
2009	25c carmine red

2° Pelure paper.

2010	10c gray green
2011	10c dull green
2012	25c orange vermilion
2013	25c vermilion

B. With white border.

1°	Thin hard white wove paper.
2014	5c pale blue
2015	5c blue
2016	5c bright blue
2017	5c deep blue

2° Pelure paper.

2018	5c blue
2019	5c bright blue

1875.

*Reprints by the National Bank Note Co.
White wove paper.
Perforated 12.*

A. With colored border.

- 2020 10c deep green
2021 10c dark blue green
2022 25c dark carmine red

B. With white border.

- 2023 5c deep dull blue
2024 5c dark blue
2025 5c purplish blue

These stamps were sold as reprints, with the other reprints and re-issues, in 1875 and subsequent years. There appears to be some doubt whether they are really such or merely remainders. They may be distinguished from earlier printings or those usually accepted as the regular issue by the darker shades and slightly thicker paper.

1880 (?)

*Reprints by the American Bank Note Co.
Soft porous white wove paper.
Perforated 12.*

With white border.

- 2026 5c dull blue
2027 5c deep dull blue
2028 5c purplish blue

The shades and the paper will serve to distinguish these reprints from the originals.

Jan. 1st, 1875.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on various papers. The designs are similar for all the values. An allegorical figure occupies a central panel, which, on all except the 60 dollars, has an arched top. At the left of the panel "NEWSPAPERS"; at the right, "PERIODICALS"; at the bottom, the value; and at the top, "U. S. POSTAGE". The latter inscription is in one line on the values from 2 to 10 cents inclusive, and in two lines on all the other values, except the 48 dollars, on which the letters "U. S." are wanting at the top and are placed in small circles at each side, near the bottom. Numerals, corresponding to the value, appear in the upper corners. On the values above 96 cents the numerals are preceded by "\$." The 3 and 9 dollars have, in addition, the numeral at the middle of the bottom. The values from 2 to 10 cents inclusive have national shields in the lower corners. The allegorical figures are: 2 to 10 cents inclusive, America; 12 to 96 cents inclusive, Justice; \$1.92, Ceres; \$3.00, Victory; \$6.00, Clio; \$9.00, Minerva; \$12.00, Vesta; \$24.00, Peace; \$36.00, Commerce; \$48.00, Hebe; \$60.00, Minnehaha. Size $24\frac{3}{4} \times 35\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.

Perforated 12.

1^o White wove paper.

- 2051 2c gray black
2052 2c greenish black

2053	3c gray black
2054	3c greenish black
2055	4c gray black
2056	4c greenish black
2057	6c gray black
2058	6c greenish black
2059	8c gray black
2060	8c greenish black
2061	9c gray black
2062	9c greenish black
2063	10c gray black
2064	10c greenish black
2065	12c rose
2066	12c lilac rose
2067	24c rose
2068	24c lilac rose
2069	36c rose
2070	36c lilac rose
2071	48c rose
2072	48c lilac rose
2073	60c rose
2074	60c lilac rose
2075	72c rose
2076	72c lilac rose
2077	84c rose
2078	84c lilac rose
2079	96c rose
2080	96c lilac rose
2081	1.92c dark brown
2082	1.92c bistre brown
2083	3d vermilion
2084	6d ultramarine
2085	9d yellow
2086	12d blue green
2087	24d dark gray violet
2088	36d rose brown
2089	48d vermilion brown
2090	60d red violet
	2 ^o Horizontally ribbed paper.
2101	2c black
2102	3c black

1875.

Special printing for display at the International Exposition of 1876 and for sale to collectors. Crisp wove paper, very white and semi-transparent. Without gum. The impressions are very clear and sharp.

Perforated 12.

2126	2c black
2127	3c black
2128	4c black
2129	6c black
2130	8c black
2131	9c black
2132	10c black
2133	12c pale rose
2134	24c pale rose
2135	36c pale rose
2136	48c pale rose
2137	60c pale rose
2138	72c pale rose
2139	84c pale rose
2140	96c pale rose
2141	1.92c bistre brown
2142	3d vermilion

2143	6d ultramarine
2144	9d yellow
2145	12d blue green
2146	24d dark gray violet
2147	36d rose brown
2148	48d vermilion brown
2149	60d red violet

We have not seen the values above 96 cents of this printing, but they were undoubtedly issued and, we presume, were in the colors then in use for the regular issue.

1879.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Same as preceding issue, on soft porous wove paper.

Perforated 12.

2151	2c black
2152	2c gray black
2153	2c greenish black
2154	3c black
2155	3c gray black
2156	4c black
2157	4c gray black
2158	4c greenish black
2159	6c black
2160	6c gray black
2161	8c black
2162	8c gray black
2163	10c black
2164	10c gray black
2165	10c greenish black
2166	12c brown red
2167	12c carmine
2168	24c violet rose
2169	24c brown red
2170	24c carmine
2171	36c violet rose
2172	36c brown red
2173	36c carmine
2174	48c brown red
2175	48c carmine
2176	60c violet rose
2177	60c brown red
2178	60c carmine
2179	72c brown red
2180	72c carmine
2181	84c violet rose
2182	84c brown red
2183	84c carmine
2184	96c brown red
2185	96c carmine
2186	1.02c yellow brown
2187	1.02c brown
2188	3d carmine vermilion
2189	6d blue
2190	6d chalky blue
2191	9d yellow orange
2192	9d orange
2193	12d yellow green
2194	24d dark violet
2195	36d dull rose
2196	36d Indian red
2197	48d orange brown
2198	60d violet

2199	60d purple
	Variety: Imperforate.

2200 60c brown red

June 1st, 1885.

Same type as the values from 2 to 10 cents of the preceding series. Soft porous wove paper. Size $24\frac{3}{4} \times 35\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Perforated 12.

2226 1c black

2227 1c gray black

1894.

Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Same types as in the preceding issues. Thin, semi-transparent, white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

2251	1c full black
2252	2c full black
2253	4c full black
2254	6c full black
2255	10c full black
2256	12c dull pink
2257	24c dull pink
2258	36c dull pink
2259	60c dull pink
2260	72c dull pink
2261	96c dull pink
2262	3d scarlet
2263	6d dull blue

1894.

Designs adapted from those used in the preceding issues, the inscriptions and numerals occupy the same positions but are newly engraved and with more ornamental surroundings. The vignettes are the same or similar to those previously employed. They are: 1 to 10 cents, statue of America, from a different point of view to that in the preceding issues; 25 and 50 cents, Justice; \$2., Victory; \$5., Clio; \$10., Vesta; \$20., Peace; \$50., Commerce; \$100., Minnehaha. Sizes: 1 to 50 cents, 22×35 mm.; 2 to 100 dollars, $24\frac{3}{4} \times 35\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Perforated 12.

2276	1c black
2277	2c black
2278	5c black
2279	10c black
2280	25c rose carmine
2281	25c carmine
2282	50c rose carmine
2283	50c carmine
2284	2d scarlet
2285	5d dull blue
2286	10d green
2287	20d slate violet
2288	50d deep rose
2289	100d purple

1895.

Same as 1894 issue; white wove paper watermarked "U. S. P. S."

Perforated 12.

2301 1c black

2302	2c black	2426	3c red brown
2303	5c black	2427	5c red brown
2304	10c black	2428	10c red brown
2305	25c rose carmine	2429	10c dull rose
2306	25c carmine	2430	30c red brown
2307	50c rose carmine	2431	50c red brown
2308	50c carmine		1891.
2309	2d scarlet		Change of color.
2310	5d dull blue		Perforated 12.
2311	10d green	2432	1c claret
2312	20d slate violet	2433	1c dark claret
2313	50d deep rose	2434	2c claret
2314	100d purple	2435	2c dark claret
		2436	3c claret
		2437	3c dark claret
		2438	5c claret
		2439	5c dark claret
		2440	10c claret
		2441	30c claret
		2442	30c dark claret
		2443	50c claret
			II. Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
			1894.
		2451	1c claret
		2452	1c dark claret
		2453	2c claret
		2454	2c dark claret
		2455	3c claret
		2456	5c claret
		2457	5c dark claret
		2458	10c claret
		2459	30c claret
		2460	50c claret
			1894.
			Engraved in <i>taille douce</i> on steel and printed on white wove paper. The design is alike for all values, excepting the numerals and words of value. The centre is filled by a large numeral in a lozenge of lathework. Above this is arched "POSTAGE DUE." In the upper corners are the letters "U" and "S". A scroll at the bottom bears the value and between it and the lozenge are fan-shaped ornaments. Size 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
			Perforated 12.
2401	1c brown	2476	1c vermillion
2402	1c pale brown	2477	1c claret
2403	1c yellow brown	2478	1c lake
2404	2c brown	2479	2c vermillion
2405	2c pale brown	2480	2c claret
2406	2c yellow brown	2481	2c lake
2407	3c brown	2482	3c lake
2408	3c pale brown	2483	5c lake
2409	3c yellow brown	2484	10c lake
2410	5c brown	2485	30c pale claret
2411	5c pale brown	2486	30c lake
2412	5c yellow brown	2487	50c pale claret
2413	10c brown	2488	50c lake
2414	10c pale brown		
2415	10c yellow brown		
2416	30c brown		
2417	30c pale brown		
2418	30c bistre brown		
2419	50c brown		
2420	50c pale brown		
2421	50c bistre brown		
			1889.
			Change of color.
			Perforated 12.
2422	1c red brown		
2423	1c dull rose		
2424	2c red brown		
2425	2c dull rose		

1895.

Same as the preceding issue; white wove paper, watermarked "U. S. P. S."

Perforated 12.

2501	1c claret
2502	1c crimson
2503	1c lake
2504	2c claret
2505	2c lake
2506	3c crimson
2507	3c lake
2508	5c claret
2509	5c lake
2510	10c lake
2511	30c lake
2512	50c lake

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

Seal for Registered Letters.

Feb. 14th, 1872.

Engraved on steel for typographical printing. Large rectangular stamps, having in centre a circle filled with rays, surrounding which is a white band inscribed "STAMP HERE DATE AND PLACE OF MAILING." At the left "POST-OFFICE-DEPARTMENT," in three curved lines of large white capitals, on a horizontally ruled background. At the right "UNITED-STATES-OF-AMERICA" correspondingly arranged. "REGISTERED," in very large capitals, extends across the middle of the stamp. In the corners are small tablets surrounded by involved geometrical lines. The tablets in the upper corners bear the letters "U. S." and those in the lower corners the letters "P. O. D." White wove paper. Size, 72x39½ mm.

Perforated 12.

2601 No value, green

Seals for letters opened in the Dead Letter Office, or through mistake, or damaged in transit.

1877.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. Head of Liberty in a small upright oval. At left and right, panels inscribed "OFFICIALLY-SEALED" in colorless capitals. "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT" arched above. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," in "Old English" letters, in a double curve below. The background is filled with the words "POST OFFICE," in tiny capitals, many times repeated. At each corner are the letters "U S" entwined. The whole design is surrounded by a broad, rectangular frame with rounded corners. On the lower side of the frame is "NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK." Size 44x27 mm.

Perforated 12.

2611 No value, brown

1878.

Similar design to that of the preceding

issue but with a background of interlaced loops. Size 44x27 mm.

Perforated 12.

2612	No value, brown
2613	No value, yellow brown

1888.

Photo-engraved forttypographical printing. Same design as the preceding issue but without the inscription on the lower side of the frame. Printed on soft porous white wove paper. Size 44x26½ mm.

1 Perforated 12.

2614	No value, brown
2615	No value, pale brown
2616	No value, pale red brown
2617	No value, gray brown
2618	No value, bistre brown
2619	No value, chocolate

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

2620	No value, pale brown
2621	No value, chocolate

b. Imperforate vertically.

2622	No value, bistre brown
------	------------------------

1891.

2 Rouletted 5½.

2623	No value, gray brown
------	----------------------

1893.

Type-set, printed on colored wove paper. Across the top "U. S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT," across the centre "OFFICIALLY SEALED," in large capitals followed by a period; below, "Opened through mistake by." The three lines of the inscription are separated by heavy horizontal bars and there is a dotted line at the bottom for the signature. The whole is surrounded by a border of scallops. Size 47x29 mm.

Imperforate.

2651	No value, black on rose
------	-------------------------

1893.

Type-set, printed on white wove paper. Very similar to the preceding but with a "key pattern" border. Size 50½x29 mm.

Imperforate.

2652	No value, black
------	-----------------

Type-set, printed on white wove paper. Similar to the last. The upper inscription is set in a curve, in "Old English" letters, with an ornamental dash below "OFFICE." The "key pattern" border is less open than on the preceding stamp. The inscriptions are separated by dotted lines. There is a period between "OFFICIALLY" and "SEALED" but none after the latter word. Printed in vertical pairs, rouletted between. Size 50½x29 mm.

Rouletted 16½ on one side.

2653	No value, black
------	-----------------

Rouletted 11½ on one side.

2654	No value, black
------	-----------------

Same as the preceding, printed in groups

four, of rouletted horizontally and vertically between the stamps. Two of the clichés are placed *tête-bêche* to the other two. There are two settings, in the first of which one of the clichés has a period between "OFFICIALLY" and "SEALED," and in the second all of the clichés are without the period. Size $50\frac{1}{2} \times 29$ mm.

1^o Rouletted $12\frac{1}{2}$ on two sides

A. With period,

2655 No value, black

B. Without period,

2656 No value, black

Varieties:

a. *Tête-bêche*.

2657 No value, black

b. Types A and B *Tête-bêche*.

2658 No value, black

2^o Rouletted $11\frac{1}{2}$ on two sides.

Without period.

2659 No value, black

Variety: *tête-bêche*.

2660 No value, black

The type-set seals were not issued by the government but were of private origin. They were, however, regularly used.

THE LOUISVILLE CARRIER'S STAMPS.

By F. W. H. HAHN.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—In the March JOURNAL was published the history of the Charleston Carrier's stamps, as supplied by Mr. W. H. Faber. An equally interesting account of the carrier service and the stamps employed in Louisville, Ky., has been given me by Mr. F. W. H. Hahn of that city. I take pleasure in bringing it to the attention of the readers of the JOURNAL, believing that they will agree with me that it fully establishes the claim of these stamps to rank as carriers, rather than as locals.

JOHN N. LUFF.



LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12th, 1897.

MR. JOHN N. LUFF, New York.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 6th inst., will say that I have tried to ascertain what I could regarding the Brown & McGill and Wharton stamps.

I am thoroughly convinced that these are carrier's stamps and not locals, and should be listed as carriers.

About the year 1854 the Louisville Post Office first established a carrier delivery, employing one man for the purpose. Chas. P. Smith, delivered all the mail directed to street and number or to business houses, when requested to do so, and collected his fee of 2 cents per piece for letters and 1 cent for transient printed matter or papers. Regular subscribers to papers paid 7 cents per quarter year; this was collected in cash. Letters were not taken to the post office by the carrier. Business firms or houses paid the carrier \$4.00 per annum to bring them all mail addressed to them. The Government paid the carrier nothing. His income was derived entirely from those who wanted their mail delivered by carrier and were willing to pay for it.

On Jan 1st, 1856, David B. Wharton succeeded Smith as carrier and continued the business in the same way. Towards the latter part of 1857 he conceived the idea of using stamps—no doubt he took it from the "Eagle"

carrier—and had the Wharton stamps prepared. He also had letter boxes made to put up at various points in the city to receive mail to be taken to the post office. When everything was ready, and before more than at the outside fifty stamps were used, Wharton was succeeded as carrier (end of 1857 or perhaps Jan. 1st 1858) by Wilson Gough, who, however, did not use any stamps. Gough soon found the city too large for him to manage alone, and had Joseph G. Brown appointed to assist him. No stamps were used by them. After a month or so Gough quit, and for a short time Brown attended to the carrier business without assistance; but on April 1st, 1858, S. B. McGill was appointed to act as carrier with Joseph G. Brown and Brown & McGill continued as carriers until Sept. 30th, 1860. McGill was a man of progressive ideas and suggested the stamp idea to Brown. They bought from Wharton the outfit of boxes, which had not yet been used, (or at least only a few of them) placed them in groceries and drug stores in various parts of the city, and had the Brown & McGill stamps prepared and kept on sale at the places where the boxes were put up, and also at the carrier's department of the post office. The boxes were emptied once or twice daily, and contents, when prepaid by stamps (B. & McG.), taken to the post office as the carriers do now.

Brown & McGill received from Wharton about 1000 unused stamps and, while Mr. McGill is not certain, he says he thinks some of the Wharton stamps were sold and used while the Brown & McGill stamps were in preparation; but only a small quantity could have been used thus.

The Brown & McGill stamps continued in use until Sept. 30th, 1860. They were used only in connection with regular U.S. stamps (not for circulars or private mail not going through the post office) and only to pay delivery of letters to residence or place of business, and from letter boxes to post office. The fee was 1 cent (one stamp) from boxes to post office on any piece of mail. 2 cents (two stamps) from the post office to residence or place of business for letters, 1 cent for transient papers, circulars etc. The stamps were used by drummers, business men and residents generally who went out of town, to insure city delivery free (prepaid) when writing to the city, a supply of stamps being taken along on leaving. And many sent stamps to friends to use and insure prompt delivery.

They could always be obtained in the post office from the carriers or some one deputized by them to sell them when they were out, but were not sold with the regular postage stamps at the stamp window, as a rule.

The Wharton stamps were printed in sheets of 50 and these were divided into two groups of 25 by a considerably wider space than that between the rows of 5 stamps.

Robyn & Co. of this city lithographed and prepared the Wharton stamps. This business was continued later by Hart & Maypother, who prepared and made the Brown & McGill stamps to resemble the Wharton. The Brown & McGills were printed similarly to the Wharton stamps but, never having seen a sheet, I cannot say whether the same was divided into two blocks of 25 or not. Hart & Maypother later became the Louisville Lithographing Co. The Wharton stamps were only printed in green and the Brown & McGill only in dark blue; if the latter exist in black they are either the blue oxidized or turned black in some way, or possibly a sheet or two of the first printing were sent as proofs to Brown & McGill, printed in black and, the stamps being wanted in a hurry, were sold and used as such.*

*NOTE: There is in the collection of C. T. Harbeck a fine copy of the black Brown & McGill stamps, on the original cover, thus proving it to have been used. J. N. L.

About the year 1865 or 1866, Hussey of New York asked Mr. McGill for some remainders of the Brown & McGill stamps. He may have had some on hand but certainly wanted more and ordered Hart & Maypother to print 200 from the original stone. But, the original not existing, a poor imitation or forgery was made and the stamps sent to Hussey as originals or reprints. The fact is McGill at the time believed the forged stamps to be reprints, as he had no originals on hand to compare with.

I send you enclosed three specimens of the Brown & McGill stamp on the original cover, which I know are authentic. They were not usually placed so that the U. S. cancellation would strike them, and are scarce in such condition. You will note that one of these is touched by the cancellation mark.

I also send a specimen of the forgery of 1865-1866, and a sheet^{of} of 40 Wharton stamps. I could not get an entire sheet of the Wharton stamps, but the 40 stamps are sufficient to show how they were printed.

I have seen in the collection of Mr. R. B. Geoheagan of this city a used specimen of the Wharton stamp, but not an original nor is it so marked that its being postally used is beyond doubt.

Some years ago Mr. Warton assured some collectors here that he was absolutely certain of having sold and carried the Wharton stamps, used postally, himself before he quit the carrier business. And I have been told that at least one copy exists on original and undoubted, but I cannot locate it at present.

Hoping that my information will answer your purpose,
Yours sincerely,

F. W. H. HAHN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Apr. 28, 1897.

Mr. JOHN N. LUFF, New York.

Dear Sir—In due receipt of your favor of the 21st inst., with return of stamps loaned, I note contents.

I should have said in my last: Regular subscribers to *weekly* papers, received from outside of Louisville, were charged 7 cents per quarter year for carrying same from post office to the subscriber, being equal to about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent for each paper.

Chas. P. Smith, David B. Wharton and Wilson Gough did not carry letters *to* the post office, although Wharton prepared to do so. They only carried *from* the post office to the party addressed. Brown & McGill were the first to take mail from boxes to the post office.

Regarding the various Louisville carriers mentioned, I have since learned that Wharton and Brown & McGill were duly appointed as carriers and were under \$2,000 bond each to the U. S. Government, as such, which is still further proof of their being regular carriers.

Yours truly,

F. W. H. HAHN.

HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.
(Continued from page 121.)

On January 1st, 1876, important alterations having been introduced into the tariffs in force with France, and especially the reduction to 15c of the rate on letters circulating within a radius of 30 kilometers on either side of the Franco-Belgian frontier, the Belgian Postal Administration was under the necessity of increasing the stocks of the offices by an additional supply of postage stamps and, especially, of postal cards, in order to meet the changed conditions.

On the other hand, the entrance of France into the postal union had a marked influence on the sale of postage stamps and correspondence cards of the 10c value in all the post offices. We have already seen that, whereas 126,094 single 10c cards were sold during the second half of 1875, the number increased to 520,937 cards for 1876, or more than double for the six months. This considerable increase, which could hardly be expected, compelled the Belgian Postal Administration to hurry forward another extensive printing of the correspondence cards of the second type, green on sky-blue. The first printing of 100,000 cards had been made on March 1st, 1875, on unglazed card. The same paper was used for the second printing, which was of 1,400,000 cards, but for the third printing, which took place on May 20th 1878, and comprised 900,000 cards, a half-glazed paper was employed. As to the shades of paper, these varied in the second and third printings from sky-blue to gray blue. Also here and there certain defects in the impression were discovered, arising, it appears, from the wearing of the plates, and thus far they have not been well defined.

On February 1st, 1877, the single 5c correspondence card appeared without frame, but still with the stamp of the same type. Between that date and May 15th, 1879, the period during which the Belgian post offices were supplied with this value, there were four different printings of these, comprising the following quantities:

1st printing, February 10th, 1877, 6,000,000 cards, violet shade, supplied March 20th, 1877;

2nd printing, October 15th, 1877, 9,000,000 cards, violet rose shade, supplied November 25th, 1877;

3rd printing, May 20th, 1878, 5,000,000 cards, mauve shade, supplied June 25th, 1878;

4th printing, December 5th, 1878, 9,000,000 cards, very pale violet shade, supplied December 15th, 1878.

In the various printing of this value errors and differences in the impression were discovered. These defects have been carefully searched out by several Belgian collectors, beginning in 1877, and we give them here:

First printing:

1) Omission of the hyphen between the word "card" and "correspondence."

2) Complete absence of the r in the word "CENTIMES" on the stamp.

3) Absence of the period after the word "adresse" in the notice.

Second printing:

1) Blur in the crown surmounting the coat of arms.

- 2) No dots over the Flemish word "zijde" in the notice.

Third printing :

- 1) A period after "Carte-Correspondance." This period does not exist in any copy of the other printings.

- 2) "Belgioue" instead of "Belgique," on the stamp.

- 3) Absence of the final period after the Flemish word "gebruiken" in the notice.

- 4) Complete blurring of the coat of arms.

Fourth printing :

- 1) Distance of 2 mm. between the final E of the word "Correspondence" and the postage stamp of the card ; in the other cards the distance is 1½ mm.

- 2) The letter M of the notice is 13 mm. from the edge of the card ; in the other cards this letter is 11 mm. from the edge.

- 3) Blurring of the coat of arms, which is slightly inclined to the left.

- 4) Absence of the s in the word "Centimes" on the stamp.

These errors and differences of impression appeared on a few cards in a pretty large number of packets of 100 cards each, sold at certain offices only, which leads to the supposition that they occurred at certain places on the plate used for the impression after printing had commenced in the manufactory and that they escaped notice even after the sheets were cut up and the cards packed in bundles. It is known that the cards are printed in sheets and then cut apart, to be afterwards done up in packets of 100 cards each. Each packet is placed under a band bearing the initials of the person who makes it up, and this person is therefore responsible to the factory manager for the quantity that the packet ought to contain. In the course of his work, he should count the cards and throw out those which show bad printing, a tear or any other defect, and should deface them so as to make them useless.

Beginning with October 1st, 1877, a ministerial decision authorized the delivery of entire sheets of postal cards intended for the printing of advertisements. This method of delivery was subject to the condition that the quantity of cards ordered should not be less than twenty sheets and that the cards should bear the name and address of the printer in addition to the advertisements printed thereon. This obligation was imposed in accordance with the treaty of Berne of 1874.

On October 10th, 1877, instructions were given to the postal staff for orders for cards in sheets, to be executed as promptly as possible, although the Administration did not fix any particular time. The authorities reserved to themselves the right to execute them within such period as the circumstance and (particularly) the quantity ordered might require.

The special orders to be given in these cases were to specify the quantities, giving the number of sheets as well as the number of cards and their value, each sheet being composed of thirty single cards and fifteen double cards (with reply).

The public took but little advantage of this decision, for apart from the four printings mentioned in the period between February 10th, 1877, and December 15th, 1878, there was no special printing. But the quantity of cards supplied in sheets for the printing of advertisements during this period may be estimated at 84,000. This number may be divided as follows :

7,500 double cards, or 500 sheets,
76,500 single cards, or 250 sheets.

As it was not possible, so far as we know, to make, on the cards deliver-

ed in sheets, the same search for errors which we have remarked concerning the cards in packets, the number of defective copies could not be determined, even approximately, nor the place which they would occupy in each sheet.

There is one point to which it is of importance to draw attention, and that is the quality of the paper which was used for making the cards of the second and third types (buff card without allegorical figure: second type with frame, third type without frame). An attentive examination of these values will show that, whereas the card of the first type was made with smooth paper, half glazed, for those of the second and third types use was made of a paper more or less rough, the glazing of which left much to be desired. In the cards of the third type, without frame, the paper used was of a yellowish gray tint for the first printing, and at the second printing the yellow shade was stronger and the paper rough. And it was only at the third printing that recourse was had again to the smooth, half glazed paper of the first type; as to the color, that remained the same as in the second printing.

This change in the quality of the paper, although not made the subject of a public announcement by the Postal Administration, coincides with the issue of the second type of stamped envelopes, of which we gave a description in our September, 1896, number of the JOURNAL, to which we refer our readers.

Although the treaty of Berne, of October 9th, 1874, instituting the International Postal Union, admitted to circulation in all the countries of the Union the 10c correspondence card which was placed on sale on July 1st, 1875, it did not authorize in a general way the dispatch of correspondence cards with reply prepaid. Only special arrangements authorized the exchange of these cards on payment of a rate double that of letters. The first was the subject of a convention dated May 1st, 1875, signed at the Hague by the plenipotentiaries of Belgium and of the Netherlands. This convention has the following in Art. 7: "In the relations between Belgium and the Netherlands, use may be made of correspondence cards with reply prepaid, issued by the Administration of the country of origin. The reply card will be sent back, if required, without charge. The double form used in the interior will be employed, on condition of applying on each half additional stamps to the amount of 5c. Cards insufficiently prepaid will not be forwarded."

The same arrangement was made between Belgium and Germany, by a convention signed at Berlin on May 25th, 1875, then between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, by a convention dated June 22nd, 1875, and finally between Belgium and Great Britain following a treaty dated February 17th, 1876.

In Belgium, in addition to the 10c correspondence cards, the public was authorized to use for the Postal Union the correspondence cards of 5c on condition of completing the rate by means of adhesive postage stamps. The correspondence cards with reply prepaid, created for the interior, served also for abroad, on condition of the prepayment being completed up to 10c for each half of the double form.

These details, to which it is important to call the attention of philatelists, will give them the explanation of a fact frequently observed during the past few years and which has been wrongly attributed to inexplicable errors. That is the existence on certain postage stamps of one country of a cancellation by post offices of another country. This circumstance is explained by the use of adhesive postage stamps for the prepayment of postal cards with

reply. It must, however, be observed that this peculiarity is found only on the stamps of 10c and under and those of an equivalent value in foreign money, for the privilege of prepaying a reply card in postage stamps of the country of origin applies only to the ordinary postage. If the cards, on its return, is to be registered or sent by special messenger, the special rates for these are to be paid in stamps of the country from which the reply card is returned.

(*To be continued.*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 113.)

ISSUE OF 1870.

The stamps of the 1869 series having failed to please either the public or the press, it was decided to replace them by a new issue. The report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 15th, 1870, explains the reasons for the change and gives a brief description of the new stamps.

"The adhesive stamps adopted by my predecessor in 1869, having failed to give satisfaction to the public, on account of their small size, their unshapely form, the inappropriateness of their designs, the difficulty of cancelling them effectually, and the inferior quality of the gum used in their manufacture, I found it necessary, in April last, to issue new stamps, of larger size, superior quality of gum, and improved designs. As the contract then in force contained a provision that the stamps should be changed, and new designs and plates furnished at the pleasure of the Postmaster General, without additional cost to the department, I decided to substitute an entire new series, one-third larger in size, and to adopt for designs the heads, in profile, of distinguished deceased Americans. This style was deemed the most eligible because it not only afforded the best opportunity for the exercise of the highest grade of artistic skill in composition and execution, but also appeared to be the most difficult to counterfeit. The designs were selected from marble busts of acknowledged excellence, as follows :

One cent, Franklin, after Rubricht ; two cents, Jackson, after Powers ; three cents, Washington, after Houdon ; six cents, Lincoln, after Volk ; ten cents, Jefferson, after Power's statue ; twelve cents, Clay, after Hart ; fifteen cents, Webster, after Clevenger ; twenty-four cents, Scott, after Coffee ; thirty cents, Hamilton, after Cerrachi ; ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry, profile bust, after Wolcott's statue.

The stamps were completed and issues of them began in April last. The superior gum with which they are coated is not the least of the advantages derived from the change."

The proposed new issue was announced as early as September, 1869. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for December of that year (page 143) gave a list of the portrait busts selected for the series. The stamps were not placed on sale, however, until about April 15th, 1870. Their issue was announced by the following official circular.

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General.
April 9th, 1870.

NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

At an early date, in the regular course of business, the Department will issue to Postmasters, postage stamps of a new design. (See description annexed).

You are required to exhaust all of the present style on hand before supplying the public with the new; and in no case will you be allowed to make exchanges for individuals or to return the stamps to the Department to be exchanged.

The stamps now in use are not to be disregarded, but must be recognized in all cases, equally with the new ones. The stamps known as the series of 1861, of which a few are supposed to be yet outstanding are also to be recognized. Those issued prior to the commencement of the war of the Rebellion were long since declared to be valueless.

Special attention is called to the fact that each sheet, of all denominations of the new series, contains but 100 stamps. This must be borne in mind to prevent mistakes in counting, as in the present issue some of the denominations have 150 stamps to the sheet.

Special requests for the new style of stamps will be disregarded until the stock of the present issue, in possession of the Department, is exhausted.

WM. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General

The date of issue is given by Mr. Tiffany as May, 1870, but this appears to be slightly incorrect. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for April 20th, 1870, gave a colored illustration of the three cents and announced the series as issued. In describing the stamps it said: "For reference we reprint from the extra of 25th March." A copy of this extra is not available but it is understood to have been merely a single leaf, giving a list of the new stamps, their designs and colors. In view of the date of the circular of the Third Assistant Postmaster General it would seem doubtful if the stamps were actually in issue on March 25th. Possibly they were described from proofs or from a set shown by some official. Probably the actual date of issue was not far from April 15th, 1870.

The seven cent stamps did not appear with the other values of the series, that rate not being established until April 7th, 1870. Concerning this value the report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 15th, 1870, says:

"Upon the conclusion of the postal treaty with the North German Confederation, fixing the single letter rate by direct steamers at seven cents, to take effect the 1st of July last, a stamp of that denomination was adopted, and the profile bust of the late Edwin M. Stanton selected for the design. This has been completed in a satisfactory manner but, owing to the temporary discontinuance of the direct mail steamship service to North Germany, it has not been issued to postmasters."

The discontinuance referred to was caused by the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. Tiffany again seems to be in error when he gives the date of issue of this stamp as July 1870. He was probably misled by the fact that the postal treaty above referred to was to go into effect on the 1st of that month. But it is quite evident that the appearance of the stamps was delayed until a much later date. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for July 20th, 1870 (page 84) says:

"The seven cent stamp that we described, but omitted to state its value, has been printed off in a variety of colors and has a very beautiful appearance. They were intended to have been issued last week; but the war in Europe and consequent stopping of the Bremen steamer, has made them useless for the present. It is very doubtful if they will be issued till peace has been established in Europe."

In the August number of the same journal (page 95) we read:

"We understand that the new seven cent stamp will be adorned with the profile of Stanton, but they will not be issued yet."

On Nov. 15th, 1870, the report of the Postmaster General, previously quoted, distinctly says: "It has not yet been issued to postmasters."

Finally, the records of the contractors show that no seven cent stamps were printed until March 1871.

It was not until April 20th, 1871, that the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY reported: "The seven cent stamp ** has at length made its appearance."

At that late date it could have been of but little avail for correspondence to Germany as, by the postal treaty, which was signed of March 3d. 1871, an took effect "on the date of the dispatch of the first mail," the letter rate to that country was reduced to six cents. On Dec. 1st, 1871, a treaty was made with Denmark which established a rate of seven cents for letters to that country and thus renewed the usefulness of the stamps of that value.

The official description of the stamps of the 1870 series is as follows:

ONE CENT. A lined rectangular ground is left uncovered near the edges of the stamp on all sides. Inside this a more distinctly outlined border of scroll work and conventionally foliated ornaments fill the space to the medallion, which contains a profile bust of Franklin. The sides of this border are symmetrically curved inward, the corners being ornamente rounded, and on it, resting upon and following the upper curve of the medallion, is a narrow panel bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." The words "ONE" and "CENT" in white capitals at the bottom appear in two curves, drooping at the ends and separated by an ornate, heavy-faced, white figure "1."

TWO CENTS. An oval medallion, containing the profie bust of Jackson, after Power's statue, rests upon a shield covering almost the entire stamp and placed upon a faint-lined rectangular ground. On this shield, above the medallion, is an ornamented tablet, curving with the ellipse, except at the ends of the line, which tend outward, and bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." Faint traces of leafy branches curving upward fill the space at the bottom and sides of the shield not covered by the medallion. Across this, upon a ribbon-like double-curved tablet flowing at the ends, are the words, in white capitals, "TWO" and "CENTS," divided by the denomination figure "2."

THREE CENTS. Nearly the whole face of the stamp is taken up by a shield resting upon a dimly lined ground, on which shield the bust of Washington, after Houdon's statue, in an oval frame, is placed, surmounted by a curved ornamented tablet bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." Under the portrait, on a flowing ribbon with forked ends, are the words "THREE CENTS," separated by a large Arabic white-faced figure "3."

SIX CENTS.—On a delicately lined ground appears a dark rectangular mass of color, with heavy side projections nearly one-third of the length, on which is the bust of Lincoln in an oval medallion, surmounted by a panel bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." Below the medallion, on a waved ribbon with forked ends, are the the words "SIX CENTS," in white capitals, separated by a large white Arabic figure "6."

SEVEN CENTS.—A large rectangular tablet, ornamented at the four corners with heavy balls, rests upon a background, the edges of which alone appear. On this tablet is an oval medallion containing the profile bust of Stanton, surmounted by a curved panel bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE," while below the medallion is a similar panel bearing the words "SEVEN CENTS" in white capitals, seperated by a white Arabic figure "7."

TEN CENTS.—A large faint-lined shield rests upon a darker rectangular ground. On this shield is a profile bust of Jefferson, in an oval medallion, with the words "U. S. POSTAGE" above and "TEN CENTS", separated by the number "10," below, displayed in the same way as the legends on the 6 cent stamp.

TWELVE CENTS.—On a lined rectangular frame is a raised panel of the

same shape, with beveled edges. On this panel rests an oval medallion, bearing the profile bust of Henry Clay. Above and below, in curved tablets, connected on the sides by triangular joints, are respectively the words in white capitals, "U. S. POSTAGE" and "TWELVE CENTS," the two latter words being separated by the number "12" in Arabic figures. The words of denomination are of block letters.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—On a lined rectangular frame, with triangular panels set in near each corner, is an oval medallion bearing the profile bust of Daniel Webster. Above, in a curved tablet, ending on either side in a circular knob, are the words, in shaded white letters, "U. S. POSTAGE." Below, in a similar tablet, but without knobs, in small white letters, are the words "FIFTEEN CENTS," separated by the number "15" in ornamented Arabic figures.

TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.—The denomination numerals, "24," in Gothic type, are in each of the upper corners, conforming in their position to the curve of an ornamental tablet; placed immediately above an elliptical medallion bearing a profile bust of Gen. Winfield Scott. Thirteen five-pointed stars are placed on this tablet, two at each end are blank white, while each of the eleven remaining bears a small Gothic capital letter, constituting the legend "U. S. POSTAGE" in the color of the stamp. The denomination is given at the bottom in small white Gothic capitals "TWENEY-FOUR," close up to and following the ellipse line, and "CENTS" in a straight line, in the middle, below. In the left lower corner appear a flag, loosely gathered around its staff, the muzzle end and part of the wheels of a piece of field artillery, and a pile of shells; in the right are three muskets stacked.

THIRTY CENTS.—On a rectangular-lined ground is placed a heavy beveled tablet, rounded in a half circle at the bottom, and with the upper corners described by bastion-like projections. From this point down to the half circle—a distance of half an inch—the tablet is straight lined on its sides and narrower than the stamp by about one-sixteenth of an inch. On the tablet is an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Alexander Hamilton. The legend, "U. S. POSTAGE," above the medallion, is curved as on the 6 cent stamp, except that no panel encloses it, and the words "THIRTY" and "CENTS" appear in black capitals at the bottom, on a double-curved ribbon dropping inward with forked ends.

NINETY CENTS.—The upper half of an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Commodore Perry, is bounded by a rope, attached at each end by eye-splices to a swinging panel describing the lower half of the ellipse, and bearing the words "NINETY" and "CENTS" in block letters assigned to the left and right of the number "90." A plain tablet is the basis of the stamps, and is beveled except within one-eighth of an inch of the corners, where it exhibits sharp edges. In each upper corner is a five-pointed star, raised in the center, and in each lower corner the flukes of an anchor and part of the shank project from under the panel.

The stamps of this issue are of uniform size, measuring 20x25mm.

The paper is white wove, varying from thin to moderately thick. On many of the stamps the surface of the paper is slightly tinted by the ink. This is particularly the case with the thirty cents, which has always a gray surface from this cause.

The gum ranges from yellowish to brown.

The stamps of this series were issued both with and without the grill and both styles appear to have been in use at the same time. The *Stamp Collectors Magazine* for June 1st, 1870, (page 89) announces the appearance of the one,

two, three, six and ten cents and says: "The 1 cent and 10 cents are on paper impressed with the quadrilled square; the others, if we may judge simply from our specimens, are on plain paper." No other journal, when describing the stamps, appears, to have taken any notice of the embossing, either because it was lacking on the specimens in hand or because it was considered too familiar a feature to require comment. The records of the contractors do not make any mention of embossing on this series.

It had long been evident that the grill did not produce the results claimed for it or add anything to the usefulness of the stamps. A clause in the contract required the stamps to be embossed and some pretense of applying the process was maintained at first. But it was not regularly used and finally was abandoned altogether. At such times as it was used the result was generally insignificant. The majority of the stamps show only a portion of the grill, on some of them only a few points. There are also strips in which some stamps show the grill and others have absolutely no trace of it. This was not caused by wearing of the grill roller but of the leaden bed on which the sheets of stamps rested. The bed had so yielded to pressure that in places it did not hold the sheets against the roller and, consequently, no grill was produced. The pressure of the hydraulic press also helped to obliterate the grills.

Philatelists have had much cause to regret that this useless addition was ever impressed on the stamps of this issue. Many values are rare with the grill and, as a consequence, have tempted the forgers. The frequent indistinctness of genuine grills makes it difficult to pronounce with certainty upon the character of many specimens. It is impossible to establish any fixed rules for determining the good from the bad. A thorough understanding of the characteristics of all genuine grills and of the paper, gum and shades of the stamps of this particular issue, are the most reliable guides. With study and experience will come an instinctive knowledge of the subject, to which, one cannot give adequate verbal expression.

It may be of passing interest to know what became of the grill rollers—the only important part of the machinery—after their use was discontinued. In 1884, the American Bank Note Co., who held the contract for printing the tickets for the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, were called upon to provide a machine to destroy the tickets which had been used. This machine was made by fitting knife-like blades on the surface of the old grill rollers, so arranged that the tickets, when passed between these cylinders, would be cut into shreds. This machine was afterwards abandoned for some other process, but its interest for philatelists ceased when there was no further possibility of it being used to produce grills.

The grills of 1870 vary somewhat in size, though they have not such an extensive range as those of the 1867 issue. Several values have been found with the grill extending from top to bottom of the stamp and varying in width. As was explained on page 60, this variety is caused by a continuous band of bosses on the ends of the rollers. Since that chapter was written, Mr. E. A. Holton has kindly supplied information which proves this band to have existed on both ends of the roller.

As many of the grills show only a few points, it would be impossible to assign each specimen to a particular heading and it, therefore, seems best to give separate lists of the sizes of the grills and shades of the stamps.

The following list has been arranged from that by Mr. J. B. Leavy, published in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for April, 1896, to which a few varieties have been added by the author.

	Rows of Points.	Size in mm.
1 cent ultramarine	I O X I O	8 x 8
2 cents red-brown	" "	"
1 cent ultramarine	I O X I 2	8 X 10
2 cents red-brown	" "	"
3 cents green	" "	"
3 cents green	I O X I 3	8 X 10 1/2
3 cents green	I I X I I	8 1/2 x 9
6 cents carmine-rose	I I X I 2	8 1/2 x 9 1/2
1 cent ultramarine	I I X I 3	8 1/2 x 10 1/2
2 cents red-brown	" "	"
3 cents green	" "	"
7 cents vermillion	" "	"
12 cents pale dull violet	" "	"
15 cents bright orange	" "	"
24 cents dull purple	" "	"
90 cents carmine-lake	" "	"
90 cents carmine-lake	I I X I 5	8 1/2 x 12 1/2
3 cents green	I 2 X I 4	9 X 11
24 cents dull purple	I 2 X I 5	9 X 12
90 cents carmine-lake	" "	"
1 cent ultramarine	I 3 X I 5	I O X I 2
2 cents red-brown	" "	"
3 cents green	" "	"
6 cents carmine-rose	" "	"
7 cents vermillion	" "	"
10 cents brown	" "	"
15 cents bright orange	" "	"
30 cents black	" "	"
1 cent ultramarine	I 3 X I 6	I O X I 2 1/2
3 cents green	" "	"
7 cents vermillion	" "	"
90 cents carmine-lake	" "	"

The stamps are found in the following shades :

White Wove Paper.

Perforated 12.

With grill 8 to 8 1/2 x 8 to 10 1/2 mm.

April 15th, 1870, 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, deep ultramarine

2 cents pale red-brown, red-brown, orange-brown

3 cents pale green, green

6 cents carmine-rose

April, 1871, 7 cents scarlet-vermillion

April 15th, 1870, 12 cents pale dull violet

15 cents bright orange

30 cents full black

90 cents carmine-lake

With grill 9 to 10 x 11 to 12 1/2 mm.

1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, dark ultramarine,
bright ultramarine

- 2 cents pale red brown, red-brown, orange-brown
 3 cents pale green, green, pale yellow green, yellow-green, deep green
 6 cents pale carmine-rose, carmine-rose, carmine
 7 cents scarlet-vermilion, vermilion
 10 cents yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
 15 cents bright orange, orange, deep orange
 24 cents pale dull purple
 30 cents full black
 90 cents carmine-lake

Varieties :

Grill extending from top to bottom.

- 1 cent ultramarine
 2 cents red-brown
 3 cents yellow-green
 6 cents carmine-rose
 7 cents scarlet-vermilion
 10 cents yellow-brown
 30 cents full black

Without grill.

- 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, dark ultramarine, bright ultramarine, gray-blue, dull blue, chalky blue
 2 cents pale red-brown, red-brown, deep red-brown, orange-brown, brown, dark brown
 3 cents gray-green, pale green, green, yellow-green
 6 cents pale rose, rose, brown-rose, rose-carmine, carmine, brown-carmine, violet-carmine
 7 cents scarlet vermilion, orange-vermilion, vermilion
 10 cents yellow-brown, brown, dark brown, gray-brown, dark gray-brown
 12 cents pale dull violet, dull violet, gray-violet
 15 cents pale bright orange, bright orange
 24 cents red-purple, purple, deep purple, gray-purple
 30 cents full black, gray-black
 90 cents carmine-lake, lake

Variety :

3 cents green. Imperforate.

Each of the plates of the 1870 issue contained two hundred stamps, arranged in two rows, side by side. Impressions from these plates were divided into sheets of one hundred stamps each. The imprint appears at the middle of the top and bottom of each half of the plate. Between each imprint and the central dividing line is the number of the plate, in script numerals, preceded by "No." Two styles of imprint were used. The first was "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK," in white capitals, on a small panel with rounded ends, surrounded by two thin colored lines. The second imprint was "ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE—NATIONAL BANK-NOTE CO. NEW YORK," in two lines of white capitals, on a tablet with pearly edge and

surrounded by a single thin colored line. The first variety has been seen on plates numbered as high as 27 and the second on 32 and higher numbers.

The plate numbers are

1 cent	No. 16, 17, 50, 51, 52, 53.
2 cents	No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 30, 34, 35, 45, 46, 47.
3 cents	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 54, 55.
6 cents	No. 26, 27.
7 cents	No. 33.
10 cents	No. 18, 19, 48, 49.
12 cents	No. 24.
15 cents	No. 20.
24 cents	No. 21.
30 cents	No. 22.
90 cents	No. 23.

Only a very limited amount of information can be obtained in regard to the plate numbers of the embossed stamps. The following numbers are all that are known but, doubtless, many other plates were used, especially for the one, two and three cent stamps.

2 cents	No. 45.
3 cents	No. 11.
7 cents	No. 33.
12 cents	No. 24.
15 cents	No. 20.
24 cents	No. 21.
30 cents	No. 22.
90 cents	No. 23.

The records of the contractors show the following quantities of stamps to have been printed and delivered to the stamp agent.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	Total
	Apl. to Dec. Inclusive	Jan. to Dec. Inclusive	Jan. to Dec. Inclusive	Jan. to Apl. Inclusive	
1 cent	13,404,400	21,573,400	64,705,900	38,408,000	138,091,700
2 cents	54,674,800	90,416,500	73,018,200	22,626,400	240,735,900
3 cents	252,804,450	369,632,700	417,952,400	164,570,100	1,204,959,650
6 cents	4,666,450	8,270,250	10,193,050	4,269,100	27,398,850
7 cents	.....	1,486,700	1,066,100	394,100	2,946,900
10 cents	2,619,180	3,395,870	3,443,270	1,187,240	10,645,560
12 cents	665,995	1,104,600	1,075,525	484,325	3,330,445
15 cents	1,026,840	1,856,680	1,871,420	826,860	5,581,800
24 cents	122,000	229,450	299,625	135,975	787,050
30 cents	131,580	258,620	366,573	106,770	863,543
90 cents	23,100	119,240	57,580	13,530	213,450

REMAINDERS.

1 cent	2 cents	3 cents	6 cents	7 cents	10 cents
12,227,300	5,826,900	56,092,900	1,155,250	422,600	925,440
12 cents	15 cents	24 cents	30 cents	90 cents	
363,050	390,700	581,450	509,060	85,570	

These remainders doubtless represent an undistributed balance of stamps from several preceding issues and not from the 1870 issue alone.

The reports of the Postmaster General supply the following statistics of stamps distributed to deputy postmasters:

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1870.	Dec. 31, 1870.	Mch. 31, 1871.	June 30, 1871.	Total.
1 cent	3,684,800	5,163,000	5,699,100	5,605,900	20,152,800
2 cents	17,222,300	22,756,850	24,571,100	21,174,300	85,724,550
3 cents	86,944,500	97,146,100	99,791,100	93,719,500	377,601,200
6 cents	1,414,100	1,723,500	2,109,900	2,038,150	7,285,650
7 cents	.....	.....	166,400	427,600	594,000
10 cents	803,880	886,260	963,030	926,430	3,579,600
12 cents	231,500	246,350	303,725	232,675	1,014,250
15 cents	326,480	346,640	503,320	463,620	1,640,060
24 cents	30,300	78,075	57,725	71,925	238,025
30 cents	28,920	67,320	69,110	70,150	235,500
90 cents	5,070	9,910	14,770	30,790	60,540

Whole number of stamps 498,126,175. Value \$14,630,715.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

QUARTER ENDING

	Sept. 30, 1871.	Dec. 31, 1871.	March 31, 1872.	June 30, 1872.	Total.
1 cent	4,846,000	5,422,400	6,531,800	10,862,900	27,663,100
2 cents	21,669,200	23,001,900	25,918,800	21,383,600	91,973,500
3 cents	94,873,100	102,041,000	105,623,600	101,903,800	404,501,500
6 cents	2,002,700	2,119,500	2,722,950	2,384,600	9,229,750
7 cents	449,600	361,100	257,300	247,900	1,315,900
10 cents	808,860	677,550	922,970	708,160	3,117,540
12 cents	268,775	299,425	338,675	318,475	1,225,350
15 cents	378,180	411,560	580,900	431,460	1,802,100
24 cents	52,775	47,025	116,500	61,950	278,250
30 cents	58,350	51,010	108,990	57,580	275,930
90 cents	24,380	12,680	13,650	21,440	72,150

Whole number of stamps 541,455,070. Value \$15,840,649.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1872.	Dec. 31, 1872.	Mch. 31, 1873.	June 30, 1873.	Total.
1 cent	25,335,200	21,976,000	26,206,100	24,335,400	97,852,700
2 cents	11,398,900	14,316,900	17,518,700	13,158,800	56,393,300
3 cents	100,535,000	109,830,000	109,519,800	108,729,600	428,614,400
6 cents	2,323,250	2,762,250	3,026,250	2,589,600	10,701,350
7 cents	166,300	394,600	270,300	281,100	1,112,300
10 cents	713,210	1,098,930	932,230	673,100	3,417,470
12 cents	270,775	347,600	324,250	322,925	1,205,550
15 cents	399,000	457,060	536,440	502,900	1,805,400
24 cents	35,975	85,200	84,400	75,425	281,000

30 cents	70,220	129,780	73,320	71,990	345,310
90 cents	8,160	24,330	7,500	12,750	52,740

Whole number of stamps 601,931,520. Value \$16,681,189.00.

As the stamps of the 1870 issue appeared in April of that year and the contract of the National Bank Note Co. expired on April 30th, 1873, it is evident that the preceding tables do not accurately report the total issue of the stamps of that company.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of types C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE DANISH 2 SKILLING STAMP OF 1851.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON FEBRUARY 4TH, 1898.

BY ROBERT EHRENBACH.

From *The London Philatelist*.

Until 1849 the Postal Services of Denmark were in the hands of private individuals, who charged the public according to agreements, etc., when in May, 1849, the State decided to take it over from the parties who had hitherto been doing this probably lucrative business. Anyhow it appears so, for they had to pay indemnities to them, and in the case of the widow who ran the Copenhagen Post this indemnity seems to have been rather a stiff amount.

According to Mr. Rüse of the Copenhagen Club, who has written a little book on Danish stamps, the rates were fixed for Copenhagen at 2 sk., and at 4 sk. for the suburbs of the capital.

It was only about two years later, viz., on March 11th, 1851, that the Department issued definite Postal Regulations for the whole country. The local rate remained at 2 sk., and the 4 sk. rate was extended to the whole country, charging 6 sk. for unfranked letters. On June 17th, 1853, they further extended these facilities to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The above-mentioned law had hardly been made public when the first stamps put in an appearance on April 1st, 1851. They were two values, one of 4 sk. in brown for the country rate, and a 2 sk. stamp in blue for the local rate; this latter stamp is the one which forms the subject of these few notes, and although the stamp is familiar to everyone, I will try to give a short description of it for reference purposes. The stamp is type-printed, colored impression on medium to stout rough paper, covered with a *burel* pattern in yellowish, more or less distinct, but never absent. Watermark small crown, gum yellow to brown, shape $17\frac{3}{4}$ mm. square, imperforate. Each stamp bears denomination of value, "2 Rigsbank Skilling," in three lines, color on white in a double circle of thin lines (diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm.). This double

circle is surrounded by a larger circle (14 mm. diam.), thus forming together a circular band of solid color, bearing the inscription "Kgl. Post" on the right and "Frimarke" on the left, in white capital letters. Between these inscriptions is the royal crown at the top and a posthorn at the bottom. A small "F" is visible in the middle of the posthorn, being probably the engraver's mark or a plate number. The outer space is filled up with horizontal lines of color, covered with floreate ornaments of a deeper hue.

There are 100 stamps on the sheet, in ten rows of ten. It has been known now for some time that there were three types of the figure "2" on the sheet. They are as follows : Type I., the "2" is regular ; Type II., the foot of the "2" is not joined to the base ; Type III., the "2" is similar to Type I., but the left part of base seems to be joined together in an angle. Besides these types in the figure of value, I had already on comparing my stamps found minor differences of all kinds, to which, however, I attached very little importance, believing them to be merely vagaries of the printing-press.

Lately, however, I have been fortunate enough to lay my hands on an entire sheet of Government reprints of this stamp, and on closer inspection, together with our mutual friend Mr. Gordon Smith, have found that every stamp on the sheet varies to a certain extent.

In fact we have been able to spot every single copy of mine on the sheet, which means this stamp can be plated. One stamp even, which shows a big break in the right upper corner, a break which is not on the sheet referred to, and which is due probably to an accident to the plate, can be easily assigned to its correct position.

There can be no doubt that certain scratches, dots and marks, etc., are to be found on stamps of the identical position on the sheets, whether they are of early printing or not, and that these differences are by no means accident or casual.

It can serve no good purpose to give a tedious description of every minute variety on the sheet, and I will only try to enumerate the more salient varieties, leaving you gentlemen to seek the further details by the aid of the illustrations which will appear in the *London Philatelist*.

One can divide at once the 100 stamps in three larger groups according to the types of the figure "2" and find that of Type II. there are nine on the sheet, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, whilst of Type III. there are eight or nine, viz., Nos. 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 86, 88, 90, No. 84 being rather indistinct on my sheet. No. 48 has a big flaw on the foot of the "2" so as to make it impossible to say to which lot it belongs.

All the rest are Type I. A number of stamps then show breaks of more or less importance in the outer frame—e.g., on the right side in Nos. 10, 32, 60, 100 ; on the left side, 73, 79 ; and on the top they are visible in 70 and 91.

A prominent variety is No. 96. In this stamp the second "L" in "skilling" is quite distorted, having the appearance of a hook, while in No. 100 the "R" in "Rigsbank" is more like a "K" than any anything else. "G's" formed as they appear in Nos. 3, 5, 53, 55, are quite characteristic of these stamps.

The scratches, caused probably by the engraver's tools, as they appear in Nos. 1, 26, 42, 43, 49, 73, 74, 93, 99, and others in a smaller degree, are different in every case, and can be found on every copy of the respective numbers. But even these scratches are by no means the only details by which these stamps can be distinguished from one another.

I will not go too closely into the matter of minute dots, etc., in the colored parts of the stamps, but will only further point out how much the

lettering, as also the spacing between the letters, in the words "Rigsbank Skilling" varies, variations which in themselves prove the differences among the stamps.

On glancing over the numbers as found belonging to the various types of "2," and those which show similarity of some of the letters—*e.g.*, the "G" referred to above—it would at first sight appear that the plates were constructed of two halves, 1-50 and 51-100, which may be to a certain extent the correct view, but then it is difficult to take this for granted, seeing that the corresponding numbers are by no means identical. In fact, in order to ascertain all these points, it would require a much larger quantity of these interesting stamps in pairs and blocks than are known or available. Stamps of the earliest period especially would be desirable—so called *premières gravures*—because it is quite possible that the plate from which the reprints were taken in 1886 was worn to a certain extent.

There are two reprints, one on white paper like the sheet present, and one on paper covered with yellow lines, imitating the *burel* pattern.

I quite see that the plating of these stamps can, as far as interest goes, by no means be compared to the type of hand-engraved stamps like the Sydney Views, Mauritius and the Philippines, but they are quite on a par with the third issue of Oldenburg, which likewise show such a lot of transfer varieties, or other stamps of the same calibre; but anyhow they are, in my humble opinion, well worth a thorough inspection and study.

JUBILEE STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

One of our correspondents in Trinidad sends us a clipping from one of the local newspapers, announcing the appearance of a two-penny Centenary stamp, to be issued on July 31st of this year in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the sighting of Trinity Peaks, on the south coast of Trinidad by Columbus. We publish herewith the letter of the Governor of Trinidad to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the reply of Mr. Chamberlain authorizing the issue.

ON THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Copy.—No. 463

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 22nd Decr., 1897.

SIR,—The 31st July, 1898, will be memorable in the annals of Trinidad on account of its being the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Columbus. On that day, in the year 1498, he sighted the Trinity Peaks on the south coast of Trinidad and at the same time first saw the Main Land of the Western Hemisphere.

2 It is my intention to celebrate this remarkable event during the visit of the North American and West Indian Squadron in February next, on which subject I shall address you in a separate despatch, but I desire to have a lasting memorial in the issue of a Commemorative Stamp, in which desire my Executive Council concur.

3 The postage for letters between all parts of Her Majesty's Empire is about to be reduced to two pence, so that a new stamp of that value will be required, and I think this new two pence stamp might well be made commemorative of Columbus' discovery of Trinidad.

4 I propose that 500,000 of this stamp should be sold to the public, after which a 2d stamp of the ordinary Trinidad pattern will be issued. This Commemorative Stamp will be used for postage purposes only, so that it may be printed in any color and of any size. All details I leave to the good taste of the Crown Agents and Messrs. De la Rue & Co., but I enclose a photograph of a stained glass window which is in the Council Chamber here, the design of which I should wish, if possible, adapted to the purpose. The artist would probably reduce the number of figures and otherwise alter the picture, but I would like the stamp in its main points to follow the design in the window.

5 It is absolutely necessary that the issue should be in Trinidad by June, 1898, so as to be issued on 31st July.

6 I may mention that the proposed celebration and the Commemorative Stamp is exciting considerable interest, and I beg that should you approve the proposal, as I sincerely trust you may, the Crown Agents will be at once instructed to take the necessary steps to give it effect.

I have etc.,

(Signed) HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM,
Governor.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GOVERNOR.

COPY. TRINIDAD—No. 20.

DOWNING STREET, 25th January, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 463 of the 22nd December, respecting a proposed issue of stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Trinidad by Columbus.

Nothing is settled yet with regard to the reduction of the Postal Union unit-rate of postage within the British Empire but I have not thought it necessary on that account to delay the proposed special issue of 500,000 two penny stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the island. The Crown Agents have accordingly been authorized to comply with your requisition with as little delay as possible.

I have etc.,

(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

REVIEW OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

“THE STAMP COLLECTOR.”

We have in this volume by Mess. W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon a book valuable alike to the collector and to those wishing to know why the collector of postage stamps exists and what he collects. Its eleven divisions cover all that is worth knowing about our hobby aside from the special knowledge of the stamps themselves. We only regret that all through the book so much attention has been given to the money side of collecting and should have been more pleased had pounds, shillings and pence appeared less. It is unfortunately too true that many of our ardent philatelists are more ardent for the ultimate profits to be realized than for the pleasure they obtain from collecting.

In the introductory chapter is traced the history of stamp collecting from its beginning to the end of 1897 and the two schools of collecting are defined

at length. Full credit is also given to the influence of the catalogue and album in popularizing stamp collecting. This is followed by a "terminology" the necessity for which, in this volume, is not quite apparent. The three chapters, "The Issue of Postage Stamps," "Collecting" and "Stamps made for the Collector" should be carefully read and to the beginner as well as to the more mature philatelist they are of great value and interest. The authors are always temperate in their expressions of approval or disapproval and the facts are given in a way that leads us to read on to the end.

"Art in Postage Stamps," "Stamps with Stories" and "History in Postage Stamps" are chapters whose stories have been told many times by many writers, but rarely so well. These are followed by "The Stamp Market" which we are sorry to see takes 50 pages of this valuable book, 28 pages being devoted to the "prices realized for stamps at London auction sales during 1897." To the non-collector, these prices have no meaning whatever and the collector with any experience worth mentioning, knows them. "Post cards" gives us a short history of the introduction and growth of this great postal reform and "Famous Collections" tells us of the well known collections and collectors from Stainforth to Tapling and from Tiffany to Ayer, very modestly omitting Bacon.

The book is handsomely printed on a specially made paper and is embellished by twelve photogravure plates, illustrating 247 stamps, all from fine specimens ranging from the "Harden-Hickey" and "Preaching to the Fishes" to the "Post Office" Mauritius and Hawaiian "Missionaries." The body of the work is followed by an appendix containing a description of the plates, a list of useful works for the student, including current journals, a list of philatelic societies and an exhaustive index. Published by George Redway, London, Price 7s, 6d.

Jos. S. RICH.

COUNTERFEIT PROVISIONAL NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS.



We were informed a few weeks ago by one of our correspondents that a forgery of the recent 1c on 3c Newfoundland stamps had appeared up there, but fortunately the plot was nipped in the bud and there is but little chance of this particular forgery being placed in the hands of collectors, except, perhaps, in the case of isolated specimens. The chief differences between the genuine and the counterfeit are the following:

In the original printing, the words "ONE CENT" are $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the

lower bar, whereas in the counterfeit the space between the two is $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Also in the originals the ink is of a heavy, glossy black, whereas in the counterfeits it is of a light and dull gray-black. Also the originals are surcharged on the slate and lilac gray shades which were printed in Ottawa, whereas the counterfeits appears on the brownish slate, or Montreal print.

NOTES.

Some time ago, the Government of Brazil decided to dispose of its remainders of old issues by selling them to all comers at face value. They adhered to this practice for some months, but, as we are now informed, they have discontinued it, with the idea that they could derive a great deal more money out of the sale of their stamps by handling them in a different manner.

The Minister of Commerce conceived the idea that a great deal of money might be made out of the old stamps by selling them to collectors at catalogue price, and the Congress at its recent session authorized the minister to adopt this method. No catalogue has been mentioned as a basis, but, no matter which one may be selected, we scarcely think that the returns to the Brazilian treasury will be very great for some years to come.

We understand from some of the journals published in Brazil that about one tenth of the stock on hand was sold at face value during the past year, this amounting to quite a sum, as the face value of the entire lot was 1,869,-000 milreis, or about \$350,000 in American money.



Our correspondent in Havana informs us that at this moment it is impossible to obtain any 4 milésima stamps or any 4 centavo stamps of the current issue. It appears that only 50,000 of the former were sent to Havana and 20,000 of the latter, almost all of which were bought up by speculators as soon as they were placed on sale. There seems to be some doubt as to whether any further printings of these values will be made, and, if so, collectors will find it rather difficult to complete their sets, except by the aid of the speculators.

In Porto Rico, by a strange coincidence, a similar speculation has been indulged in. In this case, the 4 mil. and 4 and 5c stamps were all bought up as soon as they arrived there, and the outcome of this speculation will also remain questionable, until it is definitely determined whether further supplies of these values are to be sent to the colony.



ICELAND.—We read in *Der Philatelist* that there are two types of one of the recent surcharges, viz., that with "Prir" and the numeral "3." In one type "Prir" is small and the "3" a fancy numeral, whereas in the other "Prir" is large and the "3" a plain thick numeral.



MACAO.—Our reliable correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, informs us that no 2 avos on 10 reis green has ever been issued, and that, therefore, the chronicle of this value in our February number is due to an error. This value exists in Timor stamps, but not in those of Macao.

We illustrate the two varieties of surcharge to be found in the 4 atts on 12 atts Siam, chronicled in the last number of the Journal.

4 Atts.

ຮາកາ ៤ ພີ

4 Atts.

ຮາກາ ៤ ພີ



PORUGAL AND COLONIES.—It is now definitely announced that the series in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the water route to India by Vasco da Gama will be issued on April 1st and that it will consist of seven different sets arranged as follows:

Portugal, Azores, Madeira and Africa, each containing the following values: $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 reis;

Macao and Timor, each containing the following values: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 24 avos;

Portuguese Indies, to contain the following values : $1\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 6 and 9 reis, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 10 tangas;

Each set will thus consist of eight values, the colors to be respectively dark green, brick red, lilac, light green, blue, violet, brown and golden yellow. The lowest three values are to be in the shape of an oblong rectangle, the next three values an upright rectangle and the highest two values again an oblong rectangle. The designs, in order, are to be as follows: 1st, the fleet of Vasco da Gama; 2nd, arrival of Vasco da Gama in Calicut; 3rd, embarkation of Vasco da Gama at Rutello, near Lisbon; 4th, allegory (History writing); 5th, caravel; 6th, allegory, (Cross and ship with St. Raphael); 7th, window with warriors at right and left and a fleet in the middle; 8th, Vasco da Gama, water witch, elephant, etc.

There will also appear a set of unpaid letter stamps for Portugal alone, the shape being an oblong rectangle, the color blue, and the values as follows: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 reis. The design is to represent the reception of Vasco da Gama by the Sultan of Samorin.

As far as we understand, these stamps are to remain in use for only a short time, and are to be supplanted by an entirely new set for Portugal and for all the colonies, which is to make its appearance some time in July. These stamps will, no doubt, be generally classed among the speculative issues, or in the same category as the St. Anthony stamps, and we can only express the hope that collectors will generally refuse to buy them, although, following our recently adopted practice, we shall be compelled to handle them in the interests of those customers who are anxious to possess these sets.



FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—*L'Ami des Timbres* states that the office at Jaffa, in Syria, ran short of one piastre stamps, early in February of this year, and, in order to supply the deficiency, was compelled to cut two piastre stamps in half, each half being used as a one piastre. These bisected stamps were used only on February 4th and 5th.



BELGIUM.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has seen a 25 centimes of 1875 imperforate, and states that the condition of the specimen would have been satisfactory to the most sceptical.

ECUADOR.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has seen a specimen of the envelope of 1884 with three different surcharges of the dates "1897-1898," one of the varieties reading "1897 y 1898."



The postal card of Canada, with space for printed matter on the face, chronicled by us last month, is herewith illustrated.



THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR PRINTED MATTER ONLY.



The last number of the *Australian Philatelist* contains a critique of the 58th edition of our catalogue, and quotes as one of the omissions the New South Wales 9d. O. S. with black surcharge. We have made a careful search of philatelic journals, and can find no record of any such stamp ever having been issued, although it is known to have existed with "Specimen" surcharge. This would prove that it was intended to place the stamp in circulation for official use, but we have not yet heard of any copy having found its way into a collection. We, of course, are prepared to insert the stamp if our contemporaries in the antipodes are positive that the stamp was really issued.



CANADA.—Mr. Gilbert E. Jones has shown the *Post Office* a split provisional of the 3d beaver which is a novelty. The envelope shown bore a 3d imperforate plus half of a 3d on wove paper, the ring cancellation covering the split portion. The envelope was postmarked "Port Hope, July 16th, 1855, Canada, paid 10c."



HAYTI.—The *Post Office* has received the 7c stamp in slate which was announced a long time ago, but whose appearance was delayed until now.



GUATEMALA.—The publishers of the *Post Office* have found two types of the surcharge made in 1894, the difference being in the measurement of the date, 1894, one measuring 14 mm. and the other 11½ mm. It is stated that the 2c on 100c., the 6c on 150c., and the 10c on 200c. exist in both types, whereas the 1c on 2c and the 10c on 75c exist only with the surcharge measuring 14 mm.



EGYPT.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* contains the following official circular calling for the creation of the 3 millième unpaid letter stamp. It will be seen that the first supply is to be made by surcharging the 2 piastre stamp and, no doubt, in time, a regular issue of the current type of unpaid letter stamps will follow.

"According to the arrangements in force, the rate for letters from and to subaltern officers and soldiers of the Egyptian army in garrisons on the frontier, as well as at Suakim and Fokar, is fixed at 3 millièmes in case of prepayment, and 6 millièmes in the contrary case.

"This arrangement is, consequently, applicable to the soldiers forming part of the Soudan expedition, and, considering that these soldiers are very often in places where they can not obtain postage stamps, it has been decided to collect on letters which are not prepaid the single rate of 3 millièmes in-

stead of 6 millièmes. In consequence, on every letter duly signed by the commander of the corps to which the sender belongs, and coming from a part of the Soudan where there is no post office, only the 3 mil. rate is to be charged. In order to allow of the collection of this rate, the administration is going to have 2 piastre unpaid letter stamps surcharged 3 millièmes, but until they are ready the rate of 3 mils. is to be represented by an unpaid letter stamp of 2 mils. plus the half of a 2 mil. unpaid letter stamp cut diagonally."



Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us a letter from Mr. Luis Sobrino, from which we extract the following, which will be of interest :



"In the periodical published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., mention is made of a 25c carmine, unknown so far (to them). This stamp is a companion to the \$10 and \$50 values mentioned in some catalogues, but which were never used, for the simple reason that none of the three was ever received by the Postal Administration. In addition to these three, which reached the "state" of stamps, there were six more which did not get beyond essays, and enclosed, as curiosity, I send you a copy of each one of them.



For those of 15, 30, 90c and \$2 they went so far as to make plates ; for the 20 and 24c only the die was made. These essays are the only copies I possess, so that, after you have kept them as long as you feel inclined, I beg you to return them to me. The same applies to some stamps which I enclose, without perforations, because I cut them off, choosing copies with sufficient margin. Many like these pass for genuine imperforates, and as such are sold at high prices."

Some of the specimens submitted have enormous margins on all sides and simply prove that imperforates of these later issues should be recognized only when found in pairs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We clip the following from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*:

According to a correspondent in the *L. P.*, the three new stamps have been slightly altered. The dies were in the first instance of wood, they are now of steel. The 1d and 2½d have appeared, and the 2d will appear soon. The differences most apparent, are in the 1d.

- Die 1. The first pearl of the crown on left is imperfect.
The Maltese cross at left of crown is badly formed.
The lines of shading of the figures are thick and irregular.
 - Die 2. The first pearl is a complete circle.
The Maltese cross is more distinct.
The lines of shading of the figures are thin and regular.
- The 2½d.
- Die 1. The star on the Queen's breast has 12 lines of shading.
The nostril has a downward droop and the pupil of the eye is unshaded.
 - Die. 2. The star has 16 lines of shading.
The nostril is almost level, and the pupil is shaded.



We read in *Der Philatelist* that the current series of Malta stamps is to be increased by the addition of three values, viz., 4½d., 2sh. 6d. and 10sh.



BHOPAUL.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son have shown the *Monthly Journal* a portion of a sheet of the the current 1 anna imperforate which entirely escaped embossing.



PAHANG.—Mr. David Benjamin has now sent us the 5c stamp which was announced some time ago. He also informs us that Pahang is to receive stamps of the values of 10, 25, 50c, \$1.00 and \$5.00, but instead of their appearing in the regular type, with the inscription "Pahang," they are to be produced by surcharging Perak stamps of corresponding values.



NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the new half penny stamp in two distinct shades, viz., dark gray and pale gray. They have also seen a block of four of the current one penny adhesive from a sheet in which a whole vertical row escaped the perforating machine. The two left hand stamps are perforated at top, bottom and left side and imperforate at right; the two right hand stamps are imperforate at top, bottom and left and perforated at right.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 5c value has now also appeared in its new color, viz., blue, to conform to the regulations adopted at the last Convention of the Universal Postal Union.

In our own stock we have just discovered a specimen of the H. & M. Bentz 1c blue Match stamp on silk paper—a variety hitherto unknown.

Mr. E. S. Phelps has also submitted to us for our opinion a J. B. Kelly & Co. 4c black on paper with numerous traces of silk threads, this also being a new discovery, the stamp being known up to the present on old paper

alone. A careful inspection of the specimen submitted convinces us that it is a silk paper variety, and will have to be added to future lists.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked U S P S.

Perforated 12.

5c blue

Match stamp.

H. & M. Bentz.

1c blue, silk paper

Medicine stamp.

J. B. Kelly & Co.

4c black, silk paper

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Mr. Abel Fontaine sends us a specimen of a new value which has been added to the current series, the type being the same as the 10 centavos.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

Watermarked Large Sun with rays.

30c orange

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—This interesting possession has again run short of one penny stamps, and has resorted to a surcharge on the three shillings of the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

ONE

Surcharged

PENNY

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

1p on 3sh gray green, red surcharge

CANADA.—We have received the new 2 cent Postal Union card, as also the three values of letter card, all bearing stamps of the type of the adhesives now in use.

Postal card.



2c orange vermillion

Letter cards.

CANADA
LETTER CARD



1c black, blue, Perf. I.

2c green " "

3c carmine " "

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *London Philatelist* now definitely announces the 2d value in brown, in which color it was reported to have appeared a year or two ago. It is stated that the adoption of the new color is due to the desire to avoid confusion with the 1sh value, which was recently issued in a color similar to the old shade of the 2d.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.

2p chocolate brown

CEYLON.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the 4c stamp in a bright shade of carmine.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

4c bright carmine

CHINA.—We announced some time ago that the postal authorities were not satisfied with the set of stamps issued last year, and which was printed in Japan, and therefore had ordered an entirely new supply from Waterlow & Sons, in London. The new series has now been received, but will be placed in circulation only as the supply of the first issue becomes exhausted. The 1c value has been sent us by our faithful correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, and, as will be seen by the illustration submitted herewith, it differs in many minor details, while following the general idea of the previous issue.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked a shell.

Perforated 13½x14.

1c ochre

Panama.—The *Monthly Journal* reports another Provisional registration stamp made by surcharging the ordinary 10 centavos postage stamp with a large "R" and the word "Colon" in a circle.

Registration stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

10c orange, black surcharge

CUBA.—In our January number we omitted to chronicle the 5c value as having appeared with the remainder of the set.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
5c carmine

ECUADOR.—The *Monthly Journal* reports the discovery of a third variety of the surcharge "1897 1898," which exists on almost all the stamps of the 1894-1895 series. This third type is of about the same size as the smaller of the two surcharges which had been chronicled before, but reads "1897 y 1898." With this surcharge our contemporary has seen the following stamps: 5 sures dark blue of 1895 and 2c and 5c official of 1895.

The same journal also chronicles the 2oc and 5oc of 1894 with the surcharge "1897-1898" in large type.

We have also just received a package from that country prepaid with new 10c revenue stamps, the design being different from any hitherto used for postage.

We have, therefore, to add the following:

Adhesive stamp.

5s dark blue (1895) surcharged "1897 y 1898"

Official stamps.

2oc gray (1894) surcharged "1897-1898" large

5oc gray (1894) " " "

2c gray (1895) surcharged "1897 y 1898"

5c gray (1895) " "

Revenue stamp used for postage.



Perforated 14.
10c gray

Soudan.—The new set announced some time ago has just appeared, and it is handsome and striking, as will be seen from the illustration presented herewith. We suppose that unpaid letter stamps and stationery will follow in due course.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

1m carmine and brown

2m brown and green

3m green and purple

5m black and carmine

1pia yellow brown and ultramarine

2pia ultramarine and black

5pia green and yellow brown

10pia purple and black

FERNANDO PO.—There still remained a few values of the current set which had not been treated to the 5c surcharge; hence, the 12½c has now very properly taken its turn.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5c on 12½c brown, red surcharge

ICELAND.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 5 aur green of the current issue in a perforation corresponding with the current series of Denmark, viz., 12½. We presume that the remainder of the set will follow with this perforation in due course.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 12½.

5a green

JAPAN.—Mr. G. Braithwaite has kindly sent us specimens of 4 sen cards, single and reply, which appeared there on March 1st. We shall present an illustration in our next number.

The reply card is exactly like the single card, except that the Japanese inscription between the words "Union Postale Universelle" and "Carte Postale", at the left, and the postage stamp at the right, are different, and, of course, the words "Réponse" and "avec réponse payée" have also been added, with the respective Japanese equivalents.

Postal cards.

4s violet brown
4sx4s violet brown, T₃

NORTH BORNEO.—We find that we omitted to chronicle the appearance of the last set with surcharge "Postage Due," for use as unpaid letter stamps.

*Unpaid letter stamps.**Perforated 14.*

1c yellow brown and black, black surcharge	"	"
2c carmine and black	"	"
3c lilac and gray green	"	"
5c orange red and black	"	"
6c olive brown and black	"	"
8c lilac and black	"	"
12c blue and black	"	"
18c green and black	"	"

ROUMANIA.—The *London Philatelist* reports that the whole series of the current issue from one bani to fifty bani exists perforated 11½.

Der Philatelist has been shown a pair of stamps, taken from a sheet of 5 bani blue of the current issue, one of which is a 25 bani, thus showing that an electrotype of this value must have crept into the plate of the 5 bani stamps by error. It is said that these errors were sold for three days in Bucharest, and it was then discovered at the state printing works and all sheets containing it remaining in the post offices were withdrawn. It is said that two thousand sheets were printed with this error in December, the wrong electrotype being the third stamp in the third row from the top. Only 216 sheets were sold, so that this will establish the exact number of these errors in existence.

It is now stated by one of our contemporaries that the Government is selling full sheets for Mks. 50 to all comers. This is a new scheme for impudent governments.

The 10 and 30b unpaid letter stamps have appeared with watermark P. R.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated 11½.

1b pale brown
1½b black
3b brown
5b blue
10b emerald green
15b red
25b deep violet
50b orange

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated 13½.

25b blue (error)

Unpaid letter stamps.

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated.

10b emerald green

30b emerald green

SAMOA.—The entire set seems to be appearing in a new perforation, viz., 11. *Le Timbre Poste* reports the following as having appeared:

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked N Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

2p bright yellow

2½p rose

6p maroon

SAN MARINO.—*Der Philatelist* announces the appearance of the 5c stamp in olive green, instead of gray green, its previous shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

5c olive green

SWITZERLAND.—The 10 centime stamp of the current issue has just been shown to us in a new shade, viz., red, instead of the carmine color in which it has appeared ever since 1882.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

10c red

AUCTION SALES.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, February 15th and 16th, 1898.

Tuscany, 60 crazie red, slight crack in one small place where the wmk.

has thinned the paper, but a fine, lightly cancelled copy, \$40 00

Ceylon, perf., wmk. star, 8d brown, clean cut perfs., very fine, 14 50

— no wmk., perf. 13, 6d brown, very fine pair, unused, mint state, 30 00

— wmk. CC, 5d purple brown, unused, mint state, very fine, 51 25

— another, unused and fine, but no gum, 25 00

Portuguese India, issue 26, May 1883, 6 on 200 reis yellow, (No. 170

in Gibbons' Handbook), used and fine, on entire original, 25 00

Straits Settlements, 1st issue, 6c yellow, unused, mint state, 12 00

British East Africa, 1st issue, 1 anna green and red, fine block of 6,

unused mint state, 95 00

Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d red, fine, 20 00

— 4d blue, fine, 10 00

— 4d dark blue, fine, 28 00

— triangular, 1sh yellow green, unused, very fine, but no gum, 11 00

St. Helena, perf. 12½, 1sh green, short bar, unused, mint state, 20 00

Newfoundland, 6½d carmine, used, very fine,	41 25
— 4d orange, very fine,	13 00
— 1sh orange, small margins, but fine,	60 00
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5c red and green (Gibbons' type 2) used and fine,	21 00
St. Lucia, wmk. CA, 1sh orange brown, used and very fine,	13 25
Tobago, wmk. CA, 6d bistre, unused and fine, but no gum,	28 75
British Guiana, 1856, 4c magenta, cut close and slightly thinned, but a nice bright copy,	45 00
British Honduras, wmk. CA, 1sh gray, unused and fine, with gum, but very slight mark on face,	10 00
Mexico, 1864, 3c brown, unused and fine, but no gum,	13 75
New Zealand, wmk. star, imperf., 3d bright mauve, unused, with part gum, very large margins and very fine,	117 50
Tasmania, serrated perf., 2d green, very fine,	21 85

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., February 21st, 1898.

Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1sh brown, fine,	\$10 00
British Honduras, CA, 6d orange, unused, mint state,	12 00
St. Vincent, star watermark, 1d drab, unused, original gum,	14 50

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, March 1st and 2nd, 1898.

Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, very fine bright copy on entire origin- al, but has a minute tear at right top corner,	\$24 50
Natel, imperf., wmk. star, 3d blue, very fine unused copy, with large margins,	30 00
Nova Scotia, 1sh violet, nice bright copy with good margins, lightly cancelled, but slightly damaged,	42 50
United States, 1856, 90c blue, unused and fine, but no gum, rather off centre,	13 50
— Navy, the rare error, 2c green, unused and fine, but no gum,	18 75
Bahamas, no wmk., perf. 12, 1d carmine lake, unused and very fine, but no gum,	10 00
— — perf. 13, 4d rose, unused and very fine, but no gum,	20 00
Nevis, perf. 15, engraved, 1sh yellow green, very fine, well centered copy, unused, but no gum,	70 60
— lithographed, 6d gray, unused, with gum, but 1 perf. missing,	26 85
St. Vincent, no wmk., 4d orange, unused, in mint state,	15 00
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½d on 1sh dull blue, Gibbons' type 10, ex- tremely fine vertical pair, unused, mint state,	85 00
— — 2½d on 1sh lilac, same type, fine well centered copy, unused but no gum,	25 00
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 1sh carmine, single lined border, unused, mint state,	13 00
— — another, unused and fine, but no gum,	10 50
British Guiana, 1860, 1c brown, unused, very fine, with gum,	16 25
— 1862, 4c blue, No. 6 on plate, small tear in top right corner, but a fine copy with full roulettes,	17 50
— 1876, 90c drab, unused mint state,	13 00
Mexico, 1864, surcharged with name and date, 3c brown, very fine copy, unused, mint state,	18 75

Queensland, wmk. truncated star, 6d deep yellow green, unused and fine, but no gum,	16 25
South Australia, imperf., 2d blood-red, unused, fine bright copy with large margins, but two small tears,	24 35
Victoria, 1861, 3d deep blue on laid, unused mint state,	25 60
— 1862, 6d orange, fine, but rather heavy postmark,	18 75

Auction sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., March 18th, 1898.

United States, 1851-56, 12c black, large margins, full o.g., very fine, unused,	\$14 00
— 1855-60, 90c blue, unused, part o.g., very fine,	10 10
— 1861-66, 90c pale blue, fine, unused,	12 25
— 1869, 24c green and purple, original without grill, part o.g., not perfectly centered, but fine, unused,	21 00
— — 30c blue and carmine, original without grill, part o.g., very fine, unused,	31 25
— — 90c black and carmine, full o.g., fine, unused,	24 50
— 1875, Re-issue of 1869, 90c black and carmine, full o.g., very fine, unused,	17 50
— Justice, 90c, unused, full o.g., not well centered, but fine,	15 50
Ceylon, 1857, 1sh 9p green, very fine cancelled,	13 75
— 1879, 2r 50c red brown, good specimen, cancelled,	13 00
Denmark, 1851, 2rbs blue, full o.g., very fine,	10 25
Dominica, 1883-90, 1sh lake, unused, full o.g., very fine,	11 00
New Brunswick, 1851, 6p yellow, slight nick and close at one side, otherwise fine, cancelled,	10 50
New Zealand, 1872, wmk. lozenges, 2p vermilion, fine, cancelled,	10 00
Norway, 1854, 4s blue, unused, full o.g., very fine,	14 00
Nova Scotia, 1851-53, 6p yellow green, unused, small margins, but fine,	11 00
Rhodesia, 1891-93, £1 blue, unused, full o.g., very fine,	11 50
St. Vincent, 1880-81, 1p on half of 6p, unused very fine,	20 50
Sarawak, 1876, 2c on 3c brown on yellow, on piece of letter, two perforations damaged, cancelled,	11 00
Sweden, 1872, 20ö vermilion, error TRETIO, very fine, lightly cancelled,	46 00
— — perf. 13, 1rd bistre and blue, unused, full o.g., very fine,	12 50
Trinidad, 1860, lithographed, 1p blue, on part of letter, fine, cancelled,	13 00
Two Sicilies, Naples, 50g lake, unused, cut close, but fine,	15 00

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

Effingham House, Arundel Street,

STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 22nd February, 1898.

To the editor of AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the special committee of

the Philatelic Society, London, have taken into consideration the proposed issue of Trans-Mississippi stamps in connection with the Exhibition to be held at Omaha, U.S.A. and are of opinion that the same is speculative and unnecessary.

In making public the above opinion this Society recommends collectors to refuse to purchase these stamps and so assist in preventing the issue of stamps intended mainly for the purposes of sale to collectors and speculators.

Yours truly,

By order of the committee this 18th February, 1898.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

The 180th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Loescher's Hotel, March 17th, 1898.

The meeting was called to order at 8.35 p.m., with the following members present, President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, J. W. Sittig, Oscar Dejonge, Hugo Kessler, Adolph Lienhardt, E. R. Carter, E. Angell and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. Carter proposed for membership Mr. Julio Rojas, P. O. B. 1377, New York, which proposal was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Clotz read a postal card he had received from Singapore, as follows :

"Two international members on their way to China (on a philatelic mission?) send kind regards to all their friends of the S. I. P. S.—Julius Niedermeyer, G. A. Kunkel."

Mr. Clotz as Treasurer moved that the following names be stricken from the list of members for non-payment of dues :

W. G. Aikman, A. Beutler, E. L. Schumann, L. W. Mott, L. Georgerat, and Otto Credo. The motion was carried.

A letter from the J. W. Scott Co., was read and referred to the Treasurer

Mr. Stone presents No. 48 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society; The Bogert & Durbin Co., priced catalogue of their 97th auction sale; Mr. P. G. Tessier, two varieties of the Newfoundland surcharge as well as the new 1c and 2c of the colony, unused, for the Society Album. The thanks of the society are tendered to the kind donors.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

Mr. Carter exhibited a very fine lot of exchange circuits after the meeting.

Next meeting will take place on April 21st 1898, when nominations for officers for 1898-9 will be made.

ROBERT LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

341 E. 30th st., New York.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1894. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave. at 8 P. M.

OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

President, J. M. ANDREINI,
29 West 75th Street.
Vice-President, ALBERT PERRIN,
122 East 22d Street.
Treasurer, MAX MEYERBERG,
111 West 84th Street.

Secretary, DR. LIONEL M. HOMBURGER,
168 West 96th Street.
Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH,
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N.Y.
Librarian, J. N. T. LEVICK,
54 William Street.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { ALBERT PERRIN,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. N. LUFF.
Finance { W. F. GREGORY,
Geo. R. TUTTLE,
W. S. SCOTT.

House { J. N. T. LEVICK
R. R. BOGERT
J. W. GEORGE.
Membership { C. D. W. DREW,
F. E. P. LYNN,
J. S. RICH.

March 8, 1898.

The 342d regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 95th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.21 p.m. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Buck, Eberhardt, Friedman, Gregory, Homburger, Luff, O'Keefe, Perrin, Rich, W. S. Scott, Tuttle, and Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Trustees reported the unanimous election of Mr. Arthur Loring Mackaye to active membership. Adjourned 8.24 p.m.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary.*

March 22, 1898.

The 343d regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 96th of the Corporation was called to order at 8 P.M. by the president.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, Bruner, Drew, Eberhardt, George, W. F. Gregory, Herzog, Homburger, Luff, Perrin, Rice, Rich and W. S. Scott. Also Mr. Goodman as visitor.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, owing to the late arrival of the secretary.

Match and Medicine stamps were the order of the evening.

Mr. Rich read a very interesting paper on match, illustrating same with specimens of various kinds, which were presented to the Society.

Mr. Luff presented the Society with finely mounted card of various kinds of matches. He also showed a very fine collection of household and children's remedies mounted in a good sized medicine chest.

Mess. Luff and Rich received a vote of thanks from the members.

Messrs Blake, George, Homburger and Rice, exhibited their magnificent collections of Match and Medicine stamps, which were remarkable for the fine condition of the stamps; they received a vote of thanks from the society and particularly Mr. J. D. Rice, who brought his collection all the way from Trenton to exhibit it.

Mr. Andreini showed some essays of Argentine Republic at the request of Señor Luis Sobrino Arrecifes, Argentine Republic.

Adjourned 9.35 p.m.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Sec'y.*

